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HIGH ELECTRON MOBILITY TRANSISTOR AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

5 This application is based upon and claims the
benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent
Application No. 2000-094574, filed March 30, 2000,
the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by
reference.

The present invention relates to a high electron mobility transistor (HEMT), more particularly to a GaN-based HEMT.

It is strongly expected that a nitrogen-compound field-effect transistor using GaN serves as a power element to be operated at a high power and at a high frequency. The nitrogen-compound field-effect transistors which have been proposed are a Schottky gate field-effect transistor, MESFET (metal semiconductor field-effect transistor), HEMT or MODFET (modulated doped field-effect transistor), and MISFET (metal insulator semiconductor field-effect transistor). Of them, a GaN-based HEMT employing $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{N}$ as an electron supply layer is considered as a promising high power element since an electron concentration can be rendered higher than that of the GaAs-based HEMT. However, a conventional

GaN-based HEMT has a problem in that a kink phenomenon sometimes occurs in the drain-current/voltage characteristics. If the kink phenomenon occurs, a power-added efficiency decreases in a large signal operation performed at a high frequency. The power-added efficiency η is defined as $\eta = (P_{out} - P_{in}) / V_d I_d$, wherein P_{out} is an output power, P_{in} is an input power, V_d is a supply voltage and I_d is a drain current. In addition, the distortion increases and the linearity deteriorates.

Now, the reason why the kink phenomenon occurs in the GaN-based HEMT will be explained. FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of the GaN-based HEMT according to a first conventional example. In FIG. 1, reference numerals 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 denote a GaN electron accumulation layer, $Al_xGa_{(1-x)}N$ spacer layer, n-type $Al_xGa_{(1-x)}N$ electron supply layer, $Al_xGa_{(1-x)}N$ cap layer, and a sapphire substrate, respectively. Furthermore, a gate electrode 16 is formed on the cap layer 14, while a source electrode 17 and a drain electrode 18 are formed on the electron supply layer 13.

In the GaN-based HEMT according to the first conventional example, when a drain voltage increases to raise the intensity of the electric field within the electron accumulation layer 11, a current of electrons flows through a strong electric field region between

the source electrode 17 and the drain electrode 18. As a result, pairs 22 of electrons and holes are generated by impact ionization within the electron accumulation layer 11. The electrons thus generated
5 flow into the drain electrode 18, increasing the drain current a little. However, the effect of the increased drain current is small. On the other hand, the generated holes 23 are accumulated in a lower portion of the electron accumulating layer 11 as shown in the
10 figure, due to the absence of the electrode for absorbing the holes. The potential of the electron accumulation layer therefore decreases, with the result that the drain current substantially increases in a drain-current saturation region of a graph showing the
15 drain current/voltage characteristics. The drain current significantly increased in this way causes the kink phenomenon shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a GaAs-based HEMT according to a second conventional
20 example.

Reference numerals 11', 12', 13', 14', and 15' of FIG. 3 are a GaAs electron accumulation layer, $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{As}$ spacer layer, n-type $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{As}$ electron supply layer, $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{As}$ cap layer, and GaAs
25 substrate, respectively. Furthermore, a gate electrode 16' is formed on the cap layer 14', while a source electrode 17' and a drain electrode 18' are formed on

the electron supply layer 13'.

In the GaAs-based HEMT according to the second conventional example pairs 22 of electrons and holes are also generated in the electron accumulation layer 11' by the impact ionization as described in the first conventional example. However, most of the holes are absorbed by the gate electrode as shown in FIG. 3. Therefore, the holes are not accumulated in the electron accumulation layer 11'. As a result, the kink phenomenon, a problem of the GaN-based HEMT of the first conventional example, does not occur in the GaAs-based HEMT in the second conventional example.

The big difference of the GaN-based HEMT of the first conventional example from the GaAs-based HEMT of the second conventional example resides in that a large amount of piezoelectric polarization charges 21 are generated in a hetero-junction interface in the former GaN-based HEMT. This is because the ratio between GaN and $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{N}$ in lattice constant is larger than that between GaAs and $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{As}$ by an order of magnitude.

When the hetero junction of the GaN layer and the AlGa N layer is formed, positive charges are accumulated in the AlGa N layer near the interface at a Ga N -layer side, whereas negative charges are accumulated in the AlGa N layer near the interface at a gate-electrode side due to the piezoelectric

polarization effect. As a result, most of the holes generated by the impact ionization are prevented from flowing into the gate electrode by the piezoelectric polarization charges (positive charges) accumulated in the AlGaN layer near the interface at the GaN layer side. The holes are therefore accumulated in the GaN electron accumulation layer, causing the kink phenomenon.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 An object of the present invention is to provide a compound-semiconductor-based high electron mobility transistor while preventing a kink phenomenon.

 To attain the aforementioned object, the first aspect of the present invention provides a high
15 electron mobility transistor comprising:

 a GaN-based electron accumulation layer formed on a substrate;

 an electron supply layer formed on the electron accumulation layer;

20 a source electrode and a drain electrode formed on the electron supply layer and spaced from each other;

 a gate electrode formed on the electron supply layer between the source and the drain electrode; and

25 a hole absorption electrode formed on the electron accumulation layer so as to be substantially spaced from the electron supply layer.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a high electron mobility transistor comprising:

5 an electron accumulation layer formed on a substrate;

an electron supply layer formed on the electron accumulation layer, for generating a piezoelectric polarization charge of 1×10^{-7} C/cm² or more between the electron accumulating layer and the electron supply layer;

10 a source electrode and a drain electrode formed on the electron supply layer and spaced from each other;

a gate electrode formed on the electron supply layer between the source and the drain electrode; and

15 a hole absorption electrode formed on the electron accumulation layer so as to be substantially spaced from the electron supply layer.

In the high electron mobility transistor, the hole absorption electrode, which is substantially isolated from the electron supply layer, may be formed spaced apart from the electron supply layer in such a manner that the hole absorption electrode is not electrically affected by the electron supply layer. However, it is preferable that the hole absorption electrode is

25 completely isolated from the electron supply layer.

The high electron mobility transistor is

preferably constituted as follows.

(1) The hole absorption electrode is formed on the electron accumulation layer via a semiconductor layer having a smaller bandgap width than that of the electron accumulation layer.

(2) The hole absorption electrode is formed on the electron accumulation layer via a p-type semiconductor layer.

(3) The hole absorption electrode is formed of the same material as the gate electrode.

(4) The source electrode is formed between the hole absorption electrode and the gate electrode.

(5) The hole absorption electrode is formed in parallel with the gate electrode in a gate width direction and has substantially the same length as that of the source electrode in the gate width direction.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing a high electron mobility transistor, comprising

a first step of laminating an electron accumulation layer and an electron supply layer successively on a substrate;

a second step of selectively removing the electron supply layer to isolate an element region;

a third step of forming a source and a drain electrode on the electron supply layer of the isolated element region; and

a fourth step of forming a hole absorption
electrode on the element accumulation layer exposed by
the selective removal of the electron supply layer, and
simultaneously forming a gate electrode on the electron
supply layer of the isolated element region.

According to the present invention, since the hole
absorption electrode is formed on the electron
accumulation layer in order to prevent holes generated
by impact ionization from being accumulated on the
electron accumulation layer, a kink phenomenon can be
prevented. As a result, a good drain current/voltage
characteristics can be obtained. It is therefore
possible to obtain a high power/high electron mobility
transistor having a good linearity and a high power-
added efficiency.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of
a GaN-based high electron mobility transistor according
to a first conventional example;

FIG. 2 is a graph showing typical
drain-voltage/current characteristics of a high
electron mobility transistor having a kink phenomenon
caused therein;

FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view of
a GaAs-based high electron mobility transistor
according to a second conventional example;

FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view of

a high electron mobility transistor according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a high electron mobility transistor according to a second embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 6 is a schematic top view of a high electron mobility transistor according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Now, embodiments of the present invention will be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings.

(First embodiment)

FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a high electron mobility transistor (HEMT) according to a first embodiment of the present invention. Reference numerals 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 denote a GaN electron accumulation layer, $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{N}$ spacer layer, n-type $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{N}$ electron supply layer, $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{N}$ cap layer, and sapphire substrate, respectively. A gate electrode 16 is formed on the cap layer 14, while a source electrode 17 and a drain electrode 18 are formed on the electron supply layer 13. Furthermore, a hole absorption electrode 19 is formed for absorbing holes in a recess portion 24. The recess portion 24 is formed for isolation by removing a peripheral portion, other than an element region, of layers 12, 13 and 14 to reach the electron accumulation layer 11.

A manufacturing method of the HEMT of the first embodiment is described below. The undoped GaN electron accumulation layer 11 of 2 μm thick is grown on the (0001) sapphire substrate 15 by a metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD method). On the electron accumulation layer 11, an undoped $\text{Al}_{0.3}\text{Ga}_{0.7}\text{N}$ spacer layer 12 of 10 nm, and then, an n-type $\text{Al}_{0.3}\text{Ga}_{0.7}\text{N}$ electron supply layer 13 of 10 nm are formed successively by the same MOCVD method. The electron supply layer 13 contains Si as an impurity in a donor concentration of $4 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. On the electron supply layer 13, the undoped $\text{Al}_{0.3}\text{Ga}_{0.7}\text{N}$ cap layer 14 of 5 nm is formed. Next, a first etching for isolation is performed to form an element region in the form of a mesa, thereby exposing the electron accumulation layer 11 corresponding to the isolation region 24. Thereafter, a second etching is applied to the cap layer 14 to expose the portion of the electron supply layer 13 which is to be allowed into contact with an ohmic electrode to be formed later.

Subsequently, electrode layers 17 and 18 are formed as a source and a drain electrode (ohmic electrodes), by depositing and laminating Ti, Al, Ti and Au in this order from the bottom on the electron supply layer 13 exposed by the second etching, followed by subjecting to a heat treatment at 900°C for 30 seconds. Next, as a Schottky gate electrode, the

gate electrode 16 is formed on the cap layer 14 by depositing and laminating Pt, Ti and Au in this order from the bottom. Furthermore, in the electron accumulation layer 11 exposed in the previous process, in other words, in the bottom surface of the recess portion 24 formed for isolation, a hole absorption electrode 19 is formed by depositing and laminating Ni and Au, or Pt, Ti, Pt and Au in this order from the bottom. These materials are selected as electrode materials capable of ohmic contact for holes of the electron accumulation layer 11.

In the first embodiment, the hole absorption electrode 19 is formed to be in ohmic contact for holes of the GaN electron accumulation layer 11. However, as a large current is not expected to flow for absorbing holes, an electrode material to form a Schottky barrier with the undoped GaN electron accumulation layer 11 may be selected for the hole absorption electrode 19. When the Schottky junction electrode is used as the hole absorption electrode, the ohmic electrodes for source and drain electrodes may be formed at first, and, thereafter, the Schottky electrode is formed simultaneously with the gate electrode, by a deposition method.

A field-effect transistor having a gate length of 1 μm was formed in the same construction manner as above. Thereafter, power characteristics were measured

by setting the voltage of the hole absorption electrode 19 at the same potential as the source electrode 17 or lower, depending upon the operation point, in order to absorb the holes. As a result, the maximum value of the power-added efficiency increased by 5% compared to the conventional structure shown in FIG. 1. In addition, as the third-order intermodulation distortion was measured at the same output power, it decreased by 10dBc than that of the conventional structure. Therefore, it was confirmed that the power characteristics show good linearity.

The reason why the power characteristics are improved is that the kink phenomenon shown in a drain current/voltage characteristics (explained in the first conventional example) is suppressed by the presence of the hole absorption electrode 19.

In the device structure according to the first embodiment, holes of pairs 22 of electrons and holes generated by impact ionization are quickly absorbed by the hole absorption electrode 19 and therefore not accumulated in the electron accumulation layer. Therefore, the potential of the electron accumulation layer can be stabilized, suppressing the kink phenomenon. As a result, it is possible to provide a high-performance device high in power-added efficiency and low in distortion.

The potential for the holes is lower at a side of

the source electrode 17. Therefore, the holes generated by impact ionization are accumulated at the electron accumulation layer near the side of the source electrode 17. In this case, if the hole absorption electrode 19 is formed near the source electrode 17, as shown in FIG. 4, the holes can be efficiently absorbed.

In the first embodiment explained above, GaN is used as the electron accumulation layer 11 and AlGa_N is used as the electron supply layer 13. However, the present invention can be effectively applied to any combination of semiconductor materials employed as the electron accumulation layer 11 and the electron supply layer 13, as long as a piezoelectric polarization charge 21 of 1×10^{-7} C/cm² or more is generated by lattice mismatch near the hetero junction interface between both layers 11 and 13. Note that a piezoelectric polarization charge of about 4.6×10^{-7} C/cm² is generated between Al_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}N and GaN layers.

(Second embodiment)

FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a high electron mobility transistor according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The feature of the second embodiment resides in that a p-type semiconductor layer 20 (e.g., p-type GaN layer), or a semiconductor layer having a smaller bandgap width than that of the electron accumulation layer 11 is formed on

the undoped GaN electron accumulation layer 11, and thereafter, a hole absorption electrode 19 is formed on the semiconductor layer 20. In this manner, it is possible to absorb holes more effectively than in the first embodiment. In FIG. 5, like reference numerals are used to designate like structural elements corresponding to those in FIG. 4 (the first example) and any further explanation is omitted for brevity's sake.

10 (Third embodiment)

FIG. 6 is a schematic top view of a high electron mobility transistor according to a third embodiment of the present invention. The first HEMT electrodes are formed of a gate electrode 16-1, a source electrode 17-1, and a drain electrode 18-1. The second HEMT electrodes are formed of a gate electrode 16-2, a source electrode 17-2, and a drain electrode 18-2. The feature of the third embodiment resides in that the hole absorption electrode 19 is formed in parallel with the gate electrode 16-1 in the gate width direction and has substantially the same length as the source electrode 17-1 in the gate width direction. Since the length of the hole absorption electrode 19 is the same as that of the source electrode 17-1, the effect of the hole absorption can be made uniform at any cross section of the drain current direction within the FET, and the kink phenomenon is most effectively

suppressed compared to the case where the hole
absorption electrode is shorter than the source
electrode. Furthermore, the holes from the two HEMTs
can be absorbed by a single hole absorption electrode
19, so that the layout area of the elements can be
effectively reduced.

Additional advantages and modifications will
readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore,
the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to
the specific details and representative embodiments
shown and described herein. Accordingly, various
modifications may be made without departing from the
spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as
defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.